

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Thursday, April 8. to Thursday, April 15. 1731.

H A G U E, Decemb. 22.

IT is much whisper'd here, that a very great Prince is using Means to reconcile himself to the Emperor; and that a Project is on Foot for that Purpose. No News could be more agreeable to a People, who wish well to his Imperial Majesty and the Maritime Powers, and begin to conceive a Jealousy of too close an Union between France and Spain. Especially if the Insinuation be well grounded, which is just transmitted hither from Paris, to wit, that the Castle of St. Germain en Laye is furnishing for the Residence of the King of Spain.

They say the Queen finding it impossible to prevent his Catholick Majesty's abdicating the Crown a second Time, has perswaded him to take a little of his native Air, and to leave the Regency to her, which (if true) would be a Sort of intire Abdication.

Dec. 28. On Tuesday last their High Mightinesses gave their Consent, to the Equipment of a Squadron of 6 Men of War, from 40 to 60 Guns each, to be commanded by Commandore Schryver; and the Colleges of the Admiralty are ordered to fit them out with all Speed, that they may be ready on the first Call to join the Spanish Fleet with the Contingent of this State, towards the Expedition concerted for securing the Succession of the Dutchies of Tuscany and Parma to the Infant Don Carlos, by putting 6000 Spaniards in Garrison in the Fortresses of those Dutchies, pursuant to the Tenor of the Treaty of Seville. This Resolution was made in Concert with a neighbouring Potentate, who will observe the same Conduct with Regard to Spain, keeping the Contingent he is to furnish in continual Readiness; but at the same Time, it was agreed, not to declare War against the Emperor, let Spain say what she will, who is at Liberty to act as she pleases with her own Troops, and the Contingents of her Allies as Auxiliaries.

Jan. 9. O. S. The Commissioners of the Admiralties have been here these 3 or 4 Days, and have had several Conferences with the State

upon the intended Naval Force for this Year. All the Military Officers are ordered to be with their respective Regiments by the 25th of March next, and all the Captains to have ready their Companies complete by that Time, under Pain of being cashiered.

Paris, Jan. 1. On the 28th past a Courier arrived here from Spain, and another from the Court of Great Britain, with Dispatches of great Importance; upon which a long Conference was held by the Ministers of the Seville Allies, the Result of which has not yet afforded the Publick any further Light into the Affair in Question.

A certain able Mechanick of Provence, pretends here to have found out the *perpetual Motion*, and is shortly to perform before the Academy of Sciences. Our Mathematicians wait the Issue with much Impatience.

Feb. 5. By an Express from Seville, we learn that the Court of Spain declares off of Engagements, and threatens to take her own Measures, &c. This, with the Death of the Duke of Parma, and the Emperor's taking Possession of that Country, have caused a Series of extraordinary Motions at this Court and elsewhere.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 12.

It is confirmed, that the Marquis de Castellar has made the Declaration formerly mentioned, in the Name of the King his Master; but we are assured, that that Minister has since added, that his Catholick Majesty was nevertheless resolved to fulfil the Engagements entered into by the Treaty of Seville, in case his Allies will likewise perform theirs without farther Delay. Several Conferences have already been holden. It is the general Opinion that we shall have *no War*; and that the Death of the Duke of Parma will pave the Way to a new Negotiation for reconciling all Differences.

Brussels, Feb. 8. We are not yet recovered of our Fright on the dreadful Burning of the Court here; and our Burghers make heavy Complaints, that they were not permitted to help put it out in Time, but were kept off by the Soldiers Bayonets, whilst the Servants of the Palace

Palace pretended to extinguish it without Help, from 10 o' Clock at Night, when it began in the Kitchen under the Archdutchess's Bed-chamber, 'till 2 in the Morning; and then call'd out for Help, when it was too late, the Flames being got to such a Head on all Sides, that if the Archdutchess had stay'd in her Chamber but 7 Minutes longer, all the World could not have saved her. About 6 in the Morning it reach'd the Apartment of Mynheer Jarens, Herald at Arms, who narrowly escaped with his Life, having thrown some few of the Goods and Papers out of the Tower; so that most of the authentick Pieces of Heraldry are also lost; and had not the Alley towards Kouwenbergs Church and Isabella-street been demolished, the whole City would have been in extream Danger. The Archdutchess's Loss, in her own proper Goods and Effects, was computed at above 500,000 Rixdollars; but her Plate has since been found in the Cellars, with some other Goods and Effects, particularly a strong Box wherein lay her Jewels; but the Rich Masquerade Habit, which her Highness had provided against the Ball on Monday Night preceeding Shrove-Tuesday, and spangled with Diamonds (they say) to the Value of a Million of Florins, is not yet come to Light.

Vienna, Feb. 8. The Duke of Liria, who continues his Conferences with the Ministers of the Emperor and those of the Powers ally'd by the Treaty of Seville, has dispatch'd a second Courier with his Imperial Majesty's Resolution concerning the Succession of the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia; and it is believed that Minister will stay here till that Express returns. Mr. Robinson, Resident of the King of Great Britain, has frequent Conferences with Prince Eugene of Savoy; and Men talk much of a new Accommodation upon the Carpet. On the 4th Instant, Monsieur Lucas, the Cabinet Courier arrived from Constantinople: He brings a Confirmation, that the Ottoman Ambassador, who is upon the Road to this Court, is charged to renew the last Treaty of Passarowitz; but that the Turks went on nevertheless with their Military Preparations, especially by Sea. They write from Venice, that they work Night and Day, not excepting Sundays and Holidays, in fitting out their Men of War, and in shipping off all Sorts of Ammunition and Provisions for Corfu and their neighbouring Places, to secure them against the Enterprizes of the Infidels.

L O N D O N, *Novemb. 28.*

We have an Account from Dartmouth, *Nov. 20.* That the Society of and for that Place, Capt. Ricks, was arrived there in 3 Weeks from Newfoundland, who report, that on the 1st of this Month they had such a violent Storm, the Wind S. W. that the Sea broke over them, and carried the Captain and 5 Men over-board from the Quarter Deck who were all drowned; wash'd both of their Boats over-board, and was very near carrying out the Side of the Vessel.

Last Week died at Lynn Regis in Norfolk,

Mrs. Mary Beal, a Maiden Gentlewoman of 76 Years old, who has by her Will left 40 l. a-piece to 100 poor Women of the said Parish of Lynn Regis, and a mourning Gown and Petticoat to each of them; and they are to follow her Corps to the Grave in the said Gowns and Petticoats.

Dec. 12. By Letters from Vienna we hear, that a Report is spread there, that the Ministers of that Court and the Court of Spain residing at Paris, have had a private Conference at the Keeper of the Seals, which gave Umbrage to some other Ministers, who made Complaint to the Keeper of the Seals, that such secret Proceedings seem'd not to agree with the good Intelligence, which had been mutually preserved; and received (they say) an Answer with which they appear'd to be satisfied; tho' by some People it is said, that there must arise some Cause of Jealousy from a Conference of such Importance.

A few Days since, died Margaret Cox of Southwark, aged One Hundred and four Years; she saw the Executioner hold up the Head of King Charles after it was cut off. She lived upon Milk Diet for above Twenty Years.

From Madrid we learn, that the Spaniards have shut up their Communication with Gibraltar, on Account (as it is pretended) that the Garrison have carried on a contraband Trade with the open Country; Engineer-General Verboom, is ordered to draw a Plan of a Fort to command the whole Plan. Mr. Keene, (as it is said) hath made Complaints on this Head to the Court of Spain, but we do not hear whether he hath received a suitable Answer or not. However, he hath written an Account of this Affair to this Court; and---there it rests.

Febr. 6. Several Gentlemen of distinguished Characters for their Compassion towards the poor distressed and unfortunate Part of their Countrymen, considered seriously in what Manner most effectually to relieve them.

Charities given in Money they knew would be soon spent, and Misery, after a short Relief, return with double Severity; but the giving Lands to the Unfortunate, and establishing them where their Industry might be of Use to them, would be a real Charity: They therefore resolved to devote Part of their Time to the Rescuing from Misery great Numbers of distressed Families, who must otherwise perish; and for this Purpose they petitioned the King in Council for a Grant of Lands in South-Carolina, and Liberty to lay out such Charities as they themselves should give, or receive from others, in carrying over and establishing unfortunate Families in America: And that the Charity collected may not determine in the Persons first relieved, but may extend itself to the latest Ages, they propose to reserve a certain Proportion of Land in every Township, and a certain small Proportion of Labour from every Man within that Township upon such Land, and to apply all the Produce of the reserved Land and Labour on the Supporting of the

the Colony, in sending over and relieving more poor Families.

His Majesty, out of his princely Compassion and fatherly Tenderness to his People, most graciously received their Petition, and it was referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's most Hon. the Privy Council, who approved of it, and referr'd the Consideration of the Particulars to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, which Board reported in its Favour.

A remarkable Spirit of Charity and Disinterestedness has appeared conspicuous in the said Affair: The Petitioners undertake, without any Profit or Benefit to themselves, all the Toil of soliciting of Charities, and of cloathing, supplying, arming, establishing, and supporting a Colony to be composed of such Persons as they shall find to be the properest Objects of Charity.

The Clerks of the Council, considering the Charitableness of the Design, generously refused to accept of any Fees for the passing of their Office.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade and Plantations, in the same handsome Manner, refused the Acknowledgments offer'd him by the Petitioners.

His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to order the Attorney General to prepare a Charter to incorporate the Petitioners, who, we hear, intend to establish Colonies in the Manner of the antient Romans, viz. not to transport the People as Servants, but to establish them in Liberty and Property. If their Attempts succeeds, the poor People will not only in themselves be relieved, but their Families be provided for forever; the Produce of their Labours will employ many Artificers in England, and Carolina be strengthened by an additional Number of white Inhabitants to the Increase of the Power, Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms.

And for the Satisfaction of the Publick, and to prevent the Possibility of the good Designs of the said Corporation being hereafter perverted to the private Advantages of any, they have, amongst other wise Precautions, desired, that they and their Successors may be obliged by their Charter to lay an annual Account of all Moneys or Effects by them received or expended, for the Carrying on their said charitable Design, before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Feb. 13. Their Majesties being entirely recovered of their Indisposition, Orders are given for the Drums to beat within the Court, and the Musick to play, as usual, at the mounting and dismounting of the Guards.

Yesterday the Lord James Cavendish rode the Wager for 1000 Guineas from Hyde Park Corner, to Windsor Lodge. He started 5 Minutes before 11 o' Clock, and rode it in an

Hour and 1 Minute; so that he came in 4 Minute less than his limited Time, he having an Hour and 5 Minutes allowed him.

Dublin, Nov. 22. We hear from Ross, that a Ship was cast away there on Tuesday last, and all the Crew and Passengers (among whom were several young Romish Gentlemen, who were going to study Divinity abroad) unfortunately drowned.

Jamaica, Jan. 6. The Sloops Crews who have by stealth or otherwise fished on the Wreck of the Spanish Man of War at Point Pedro Shoals, have made themselves rich Fellows, some of them have shared 1000 Pistols a Man; and it is believed they will find Means to keep it secure, by quitting the Island; which if they do, few will be displeased, considering the insolent Behaviour of about 300 Spaniards, who were saved from the Wreck, and brought ashore, and the ill Usage of their Nation to those of ours who have lately fallen into their Hands. The said 300 Spaniards had the Impudence to challenge to encounter, Man for Man, with the Town of Kingston; but our Governor has put a stop to their audacious Behaviour.

Annapolis, March 25. On Wednesday last, about 10 o' Clock at Night, a Fire broke out at the Sign of the Hand and Glove in this City; which in a short Time reduced the Dwelling-House and a large Out-House to Ashes; with much Difficulty the Kitchen was saved, and the Stillness of the Night prevented the Fire from doing any more Mischief. Mr. Palmer, who lived in the said House, has been a great Loser by this Fire; but had the Wind been as High as it was about Noon, its probable a great Part of the Town had been burnt; there being little Water to be gotten, and the publick Engine out of order. We hear that some Fires happen'd in the Country, about the same Time, which have done considerable Damage.



Advertisements.

RUN away on the 26th of March past, from Edward Thomas, of Red-lion Hundred in the County of New-Castle, a Servant Man named Owen Jones, a Welshman, of a middle Stature, about 25 Years of Age, is indifferent fat and well set, and hath no Beard. He had on two homespun dark-colour'd Jackets, coarse Linen Breeches, a coarse Shirt, black and white mixed yarn Stockings, good Shoes, an old Hat and Cap. Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me,
Edward Thomas.

A Very likely Negro Boy to be sold by Alexander Mc Aulay at Messieurs Reddiss and Paxton's, Sadlers, opposite to the Great Meeting-House, Philadelphia.

ABout three Weeks ago, was left in the Stable at the Sign of the Indian King in Philadelphia, a small blackish Horse, with a Ruffler Saddle and Bridle; and no Person since having claimed, or enquired for him, the Owner is desired to come for the said Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, and he may have them, paying the Charge.
March 22. O. Owen.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to *Robert Grace*, are required to pay what is from them respectively due, to prevent being sued, for which he has left Orders with *Charles Read*, of *Philadelphia*, his Attorney: And those who have any Demands on him, upon bringing in and proving their Accounts, shall be paid by the said *Read*.

ELIZABETH GRAY, in *Wallace's Alley*, in *Front-Street* near the Sign of the *Pewter-Platter*, in *Philadelphia*, Washes and calenders any sort of Linen Cloth which hath received Damage by Salt Water, or otherwise; and also Table-Linens of Damask and Diaper, at a very reasonable rate.

STRAYED or stol'n, last Autumn, from *Isaac Norris* of *Fairhill* near *Philadelphia*, a black Gelding about eight Years old, branded IN on the near Burtock, a Hole bored through one Ear, has drawn in a Coach. Whoever shall bring home the said Horse, or give such Notice as that he may be had, shall be Rewarded by *Isaac Norris*.

By the POST we have the following Advices.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on the 21st Day of January, 1730.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU cannot but be sensible, that the Measures formerly taken, and the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, have prevented and disappointed the dangerous Consequences that were so justly apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna*; and We do not only see that Union dissolved, which had alarmed all *Europe*, but the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover* strengthened by the additional Power of the Crown of *Spain*.

This Situation of Affairs gave us a reasonable Prospect of a general Pacification, and just Hopes of seeing the Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* complied with, without the Necessity of coming to Extremities; and no Endeavours have been wanting, conformable to My Engagement with My Allies, to obtain that happy End. But this desirable Event having been hitherto delay'd, the Treaty of *Seville* lays an indispensable Obligation upon all the contracting Parties to prepare for the Execution of it; and We must be in a Readiness to perform Our Part, and, by continuing to pursue the proper Measures, convince Our Allies, that We will faithfully fulfil Our Engagements, and, as far as shall depend upon Us, procure the Satisfaction due to them, either by such Means as shall be most eligible, or by such as shall be found absolutely necessary.

The present critical Conjunction seems in a very particular Manner to deserve your Attention, and you need not be told with what Impatience the Resolutions of this Parliament are every where waited for and expected.

I am incapable of attempting to influence your Proceeding by groundless Fears and Apprehensions, and as incapable of amusing you with vain Hopes and Expectations; but as the Transactions, now depending in the several Courts of *Europe*, are upon the Point of being determined, the great Event of Peace or War may be very much affected by your first Resolutions. The Continuance of that Zeal and Vigour, which you have hitherto shewn in Support of Me and My Engagements, must, at this Time, be of the greatest Weight and Importance, both with regard to My Allies, who cannot then think their Interest and the Common Cause neglected, before the Conditions of their Treaties are accomplished; and with regard to those, who may be disposed, before the Season of Action is come, to prevent, by an Accommodation, the fatal Consequences of a general Rupture, which they will have little Reason to apprehend, if they find the Allies of *Seville* not prepared to do themselves Justice.

The Plan of Operations for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* by Force, in case We shall be driven to that Necessity, is now under Consideration; and until the Proportions of the Confederate Forces, and the proper

Dispositions for employing them, shall be finally adjusted and agreed upon, it will not be easy to determine how far the Expences, necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, may, or may not, exceed the Provisions made for the Service of the last Year.

In the mean time I am persuaded you will go on to give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business; and if it shall be necessary, I shall not fail to ask the further Advice and Assistance of my Parliament, according to the Circumstances of publick Affairs, as soon as any proper Occasion shall require it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Estimates to be prepared and laid before you; and I can make no doubt but that dutiful Regard which you have always shewed to Me and My Honour, and your just Concern for the true Interest of your Country, will induce you to grant Me the necessary Supplies, and enable Me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, with that Chearfulness and Affection, which becomes a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous of the Honour of the Crown, careful and solicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Time draws near which will admit of no further Delays. If the Tranquility of *Europe* can be settled without the Effusion of Blood, or the Expence of Publick Treasure, that Situation will certainly be most happy and desirable: But if that Blessing cannot be obtained, Honour, Justice, and the sacred Faith due to solemn Treaties, will call upon us to exert Ourselves in procuring by Force what cannot be had upon just and reasonable Terms.

Paris, Feb. 6. The Discourse is reviv'd of a Marriage between the Infante Don Carlos and one of the Archduchesses; and a new Alliance much talk'd of between the Imperial and Spanish Courts, in Conjunction with another Power not named.

Custom-House, New-York, April 12. Inward Entries.

Leaycraft and Hill from Bermuda, Donovan and Williams from Jamaica, Paynter from Maryland, Wolf from St. Kitts and Eustatia, Fiol from Surinam, Bosch from St. Thomas's, Akerley from Rhode-Island, Barnes from Boston. Entred inwards, Morgat and Field for Jamaica, Leaycraft for Curacoa. Cleared out, Urquhart to North-Carolina, Hicks to Newfoundland, Burrows to Jamaica, Loutit and Jeggles to Antigua.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

From Lancaster County we hear, that on the 3d of March last, as a Man was felling a large Tree which stood near his House, one of the Top Branches reached where some Children were playing, and striking his own Child on the Head, broke its Skull, so that it died in a few Hours.

The Hon. *Isaac Norris*, Esq; is made Chief Judge of this Province in the Room of Judge *Lloyd* deceased.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Nymphet, Daniel Jennings, from Turks Island.

Entred outwards.

Ship Joseph, Thomas Williams, for Antigua.

Brig. Mary, John Price, for Lisbon.

Sloop Catherine and Ann, Duncan Murray, for Virginia.

Friendship, John Lecrois, for Newfoundland.

Cleared out.

Sloop Wilmore, Evan Bevan, to St. Christophers.

Ship Jenny, Edward Bryan, to Bristol.

From Maryland we hear, That Subscriptions have been lately made among the Gentlemen there, for encouraging the Manufacture of Linen: The Mayor and Common Council of Annapolis, have promised to pay as a Reward the Sum of Five Pounds to the Person that brings the finest Piece of Linen, of the Growth and Manufacture of Maryland, to next September Fair; for the second Piece in Finesse Three Pounds, and for the third, Forty Shillings; the Linen to continue the Property of the Maker. Like Rewards are offered in Baltimore County, and 'tis thought the Example will be followed by all the Counties in Maryland.

Buried in the several Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week past.

Church	- - - - - 11.	} Strangers	Baptists	- - - - - 1.
Quakers	- - - - - 4.		Whites	- - - - - 1.
Presbyterians	- - - - - 2.		Blacks	- - - - - 3.

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